

City of Minneapolis 2014 Legislative Agenda

As Adopted on December 6th, 2013

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Public Finance

Local government's main source of revenue is the property tax, as Minnesota has a tax revenue system that centralizes most tax authority, collections and disbursements with the state. Cities and counties may not impose non-property taxes, such as sales tax, without legislative approval.

A large portion of the taxes raised within the boundaries of Minneapolis go directly to the state. In 2010 the State received around \$485.975 million from general sales taxes collected in Minneapolis. In addition, according to the Minnesota Department of Revenue, a State property tax on commercial- industrial properties generated around \$76.8 million for Minnesota in 2010 just from Minneapolis properties. That's about 10 percent of all the commercial-industrial property tax collected by the State for 2010.

To compensate for restricting cities' ability to impose local non-property taxes, and to enable cities with high needs and low property-wealth to provide services at a reasonable tax rate, the State redistributes tax revenue to local government with a complex system of intergovernmental aids and other state-local revenue sharing programs. Local government aid (LGA), education aid, county program aid, and fiscal disparities (which applies to the metro area and Iron Range) are some of these programs.

Over time, the state-local revenue sharing relationship has seriously eroded and become extremely unstable. In 2003, LGA from the State comprised 40 percent of Minneapolis' general fund revenue, while property taxes provided 29 percent. In 2012, Local Government was 19 percent of Minneapolis' general fund revenue while property taxes provided 50 percent.

While Minneapolis has a population of approximately 390,000, it also provides public services to 140,000 workers who commute daily to the city. Minneapolis is home to several colleges and universities including the University of Minnesota. It also hosts a large number of cultural, and entertainment facilities that draw patrons from all parts of the region, the state and the nation; many of these facilities are exempt from property taxes. In developing its public service level, Minneapolis, like all regional centers, must consider its population as well as the commuters and visitors.

Principles for property tax and state-local fiscal relationship reform

- Reform should involve all three major taxes: sales, income, and property. Without reform to more than one tax, property tax reform will only shift burdens from one property class to another.
- Minneapolis supports the principles of accountability, certainty, adequacy, flexibility, and equity, as articulated by the League of Minnesota Cities report "Renew the Partnership", as guiding principles for a state-local guiding partnership.
- Rebalance the state-local fiscal relationship, recognizing the support of state revenues generated by local government and the need to redistribute these revenues to better reduce overburden and overreliance on property taxes.
- Reframe the state-local fiscal relationship to more transparently reflect local government generation of state revenues and the full array of state support programs to local government, including dedicated revenues for dedicated purposes (highways and pensions), fiscal disparities (which applies to the seven county metropolitan region and Iron Range), county program aid and LGA.

Minneapolis priorities:

- Diversify revenue sources available to cities so that they have a wider variety of tools to provide public service and capital needs, including with sales tax, street utilities, and impact

fees.

- Reduce statutory exemptions to property tax. Ensure, when exemptions are granted, that local government is authorized to collect payments for services. Establish criteria for granting exemptions and require local government approval.
- Repeal the provision of the 1986 Convention Center law (Laws 1986 Chapter 396) that reduces the Minneapolis lodging tax when the sum of other sales taxes applied to lodging exceed 13%. Minneapolis is the only city with a cap.

Minneapolis supports:

- Restructure the property tax relief programs to base property tax relief primarily on the income of the owner-occupant of residential property.
- Build property tax relief into the state's income tax system, to ensure property tax relief is directly provided to the property owner-occupant or renter without need for additional application processes.
- Adequate funding for the renter's credit/refund.

Minneapolis opposes:

- Adoption of constitutional and statutory amendments, including levy limits that would limit government revenues and authority.
- Unfunded mandated services or procedures imposed by the legislature on local governments.

Capital Bonding

The following projects were submitted by the City of Minneapolis to Minnesota Management and Budget and adopted as the City's bonding priorities for the 2012 Session.

1. Nicollet Mall Rebuild	\$25.0M
2. 35W S & 35W N Storm Tunnel Preservation Project	\$4.5M
3. Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery Rehabilitation	\$2.2M
4. Regional Drinking Water Back-Up Supply	\$1.5M

The City of Minneapolis supports continued metro-wide efforts to secure bonding funds for local inflow and infiltration and other stormwater projects.

Minneapolis supports bonding for statewide bridge replacement and rehabilitation and the Transit Capital Improvement Program including funding for Bottineau, Cedar, Northern Lights Express, 35W BRT Lake Street Transit Access Project and Southwest transit corridors.

Public Safety

Keeping residents and visitors safe is a top priority for the City of Minneapolis.

Priority issues for Minneapolis:

General Public Safety

- Funding for the entire public safety system, including such critical functions as police, fire, prosecutors, public defense, communication systems, probation, the courts and victim services. Providing public safety, a core responsibility of local government, is threatened by insufficient funding.

- Changing the criminal code to address chronic offenders of indecent exposure laws and allowing for enhancement to felony level offenses.
- Creating a statewide coordinated plan for dealing with released sex offenders that addresses the overall concentration of offenders located within the City of Minneapolis and Hennepin County and especially mitigates the concentration of sex offenders within vulnerable neighborhoods. To ensure this equitable distribution of sex offenders, the State must fund additional housing options and placement of half-way houses throughout the metropolitan region and state and should require the county of commitment to bear financial responsibility for released offenders.

Data Practices

- Classification of data collected from automatic license plate readers as private data.
- Legislation classifying criminal intelligence data received from other states in the manner it was designated in that other state at the time of the request.

Prostitution and Human Trafficking

- Efforts to reduce prostitution and human trafficking.
- Legislation designating funding for treatment and creation of transitional housing programs to support prostituted people.
- Efforts to end the sexual exploitation of youth by building a system that responds effectively to their needs, including sufficient resources and training for law enforcement and service providers.

Domestic Abuse

- Amend the existing definition of “family or household members” to clarify that it does include persons *formerly* involved in such a relationship.
- Strengthen the existing domestic abuse no contact order statute to provide increased safety for victims and to enable police, prosecutors, probation and the courts to hold domestic abuse offenders who violate those orders more accountable.
- Improve the processes to access court records.

Traffic and Driving Offenses

- Allowing for a gross misdemeanor and increasing penalties for careless driving offense if driving conduct results in a fatality or great bodily harm.

Reducing Gun Violence

- Prohibit carrying a pistol with a blood-alcohol concentration of .08 or more
- Create a gross misdemeanor offense for carrying a firearm while under the influence.
- Clarify that uninvited people and trespassers on private land may not circumvent Minnesota’s permit to carry law.
- Reduced access to firearms and revoke firearms permits for those who have experienced a mental health incident that required the intervention of law enforcement, such as a 72-hour hold. Current law restricts access to firearms for those having been adjudicated as having a mental health limitation.
- Amendment to the state law to allow local jurisdictions to implement firearms safety ordinances different from state law that are appropriate to that community.

Minneapolis Supports:

General Public Safety

- Continued funding for re-entry programs and efforts to coordinate the programs with existing opportunities. Legislation supporting the re-entry of ex-offenders into their communities, such as voting rights, public/private training and employment programs, and access to affordable housing.
- Sufficient funding for programs that fund mental health treatment and other safety net services.
- Protecting the human rights of immigrant populations and establishing a culture of mutual trust between law enforcement and immigrant populations to foster greater community public safety.
- On a state-wide basis, imposing a wholesale level impact fee equivalent to a per-drink surcharge on alcoholic beverages and using the proceeds for public safety, crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders.
- Initiatives to address livability crimes, including continued and increased state funding for restorative justice programs.
- Allow law enforcement to withhold data when access to the data would reveal the identity of a victim of or witness to a crime and the agency reasonably determines that revealing the identity of the victim or witness would threaten the personal safety or property of victims or witnesses in that case.
- Efforts to promote cooperation between law enforcement and the pawn industry and to enhance the ability to identify illegal activity and recover stolen property.
- Continued and increased state financing of local costs to participate in the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER). Such financing should include the acquisition and modernization of console and tower site equipment and subscriber equipment, such as portable and mobile radios required for ARMER users when such modernization is mandated and driven by a state timeline to comply.
- Full exploration of the provision of forensic science services to law enforcement agencies in Hennepin County.

Domestic Abuse

Traffic and Driving Offenses

- Legislation enabling cities to efficiently leverage public safety resources by allowing the use of technology such as photo enforcement systems.
- Legislation making it a crime to drive under the influence of any drug that makes a person an unsafe driver, including THC.
- Amending the driving while impaired statute to change to .16, the level at which a person's alcohol concentration becomes an aggravating factor, allowing prosecutors to charge such an offense at a higher level.
- Amending the reckless or careless driving statute to address aggressive driving perpetrated with malicious intent.
- Establish an aggravating factor to the driving while impaired statute for having caused an accident resulting in property damage or physical injury to another person.

Vulnerable Adults

- Strengthening laws regarding the health, safety and wellbeing of vulnerable adults, including indecent exposure and neglect laws.

Fire Safety

- Mandated fire sprinklers in certain facilities such as large homes, nursing homes, high rises.
- Required inspections by the State Fire Marshall to include private schools, assisted living facilities and resorts.
- Methods to secure reimbursement for medical care provided by first responders.

Reducing Gun Violence

- Legislation supporting significant gun control measures including the mandatory reporting of any lost or stolen firearm, strengthening laws regulating the transfer of firearms, the prohibition of possessing replica guns in public, and measures to stop the flow of handguns to youth.
- Legislation disqualifying an offender who violates a domestic abuse no contact order or interferes with an emergency call from owning or possessing a pistol.
- Prohibit those convicted of actual or attempted domestic abuse by strangulation from possessing a firearm by adding “domestic strangulation” to the current list of “crimes of violence.”
- Increased discretionary power for municipalities to grant or deny firearm permits.
- Creation of a legislatively mandated, multi-disciplinary gun violence policy committee to look in-depth at Minnesota's gun laws, and to make recommendations to the legislature.
- Raise legal age for purchasing guns from 18 to 21 years old.
- Require the reporting of lost or stolen firearms.

General Changes to Criminal Code

- Legislation that would prohibit the solicitation of business at the scene of a mass casualty or disaster.
- Amending the burglary statutes to make it a crime for a person to enter a building without consent and commit invasion of privacy offenses.
- Legislation creating tougher penalties for offenders convicted of tagging, which includes the suspending of drivers' licenses for up to one year; and also support a statewide age limit on the purchase of spray paint.
- Allowing “any equivalent crime in another state” to be added to the increased penalty for certain misdemeanors statute and clarifying when prosecutors may charge offenders.
- Allow for enhanced criminal penalties for injuries caused to animal control officers.
- Create a misdemeanor to refuse to submit to a chemical test if a peace officer has lawfully placed a person under arrest for carrying a pistol in public while intoxicated.
- Establish a gross misdemeanor for assault against code enforcement officers while they are performing their duties.

Minneapolis Opposes

- Oppose the expansion of the sale and use of fireworks.
- Efforts to decriminalize misdemeanor and livability-related offenses.
- Efforts to reduce the effective use of the Automated Property System (APS).
- Transfers from the dedicated Fire Safety Account to the state general fund.
- Efforts to divert dedicated ARMER funds to the state's general fund

Pension Sustainability

- Support reasonable pension legislation that helps guarantee the long-term viability of all state-wide public pension funds without overburdening local governments while at the same time fulfilling the commitments made to our employees. Legislation could include reasonable adjustments to investment assumptions, employee employer contributions as well as continued state contributions including those to all local funds folding into the state-wide plans.

Transportation

The City supports increased funding for transit and highways that includes stable and secure financial resources to meet both the capital and operational needs of the expanding regional transit systems.

Minneapolis supports funding for all modes of transportation and puts a high priority on model options that provide alternatives to the use of single occupancy vehicles and supports legislation

that requires that all state funded transportation projects consider appropriate accommodations for all transportation modes.

Priority issues for Minneapolis:

- Funding for Southwest Corridor and Bottineau Boulevard and Northern Lights Express
- Hennepin County's bonding request of \$13.0 million in state funding for the 35W BRT Lake Street Transit Access Project.
- Funding for the state's portion of high speed rail funds for a Chicago to Twin Cities route
- Funding of all other transit corridors that help build a complete transit system.
- New funding mechanisms for alternative transportation ideas including street cars
- Adequate funding for transit operations without reductions in metropolitan development funds.
- Legislation creating alternative sources of revenue for transportation improvements and Transit Improvement Areas, including local authority to create and make use of a street utility, new forms of Tax Increment Financing and the repealing of special laws that limit the City of Minneapolis' authority more than other cities in Minnesota.

Support issues for Minneapolis:

- Changes to Municipal State Aid standards that allow cities to design and build streets that safely meet the needs of all who use them.
- Increased funding for pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and programming including programs that seek to incentivize innovation in bicycling infrastructure including appropriate flexibility on design standards.
- State and all jurisdictions' implementation of Complete Streets policies and opposes any attempt to repeal the laws that require it for MnDOT projects.
- Local flexibility and ease of implementation when seeking to design and implement pedestrian and bicycling safety efforts unique to urban environments.
- A state-level study of the economic impact of bicycling.

Affordable Housing & Homelessness Prevention

Minneapolis has adopted and implemented policies to provide lifecycle housing throughout the City. Providing all residents with safe, quality and affordable housing is a priority in Minneapolis. In cooperation with public and private partners, the City has assisted in the production of affordable rental and owner-occupied housing.

The City's efforts in providing affordable housing have been slowed by the mortgage foreclosure crisis and the tightening of credit to potential homeowners. While the federal Neighborhood Stabilization Programs (NSP) have helped, additional resources are needed.

Recognizing that limited resources are available, Minneapolis plans to achieve its housing goals by partnering with local and statewide housing advocates and agencies, including MinnesotaHousing, and several nonprofit organizations.

Other affordable housing priorities in Minneapolis include safeguarding the current MinnesotaHousing programs that serve low-income residents.

Priority issues for Minneapolis:

- Policies that prevent mortgage foreclosures, secure and reoccupy vacant and abandoned properties, and help stabilize communities that have suffered from foreclosures and abandonment. Such policies include but are not limited to:
 - Improved notices of foreclosures to cities and renters
 - Modifications of mortgage terms

- Increased availability and public awareness of counseling services
- Modifying the foreclosure process to provide additional time prior to the sale
- Maintain owner occupancy of foreclosed homes by current or new owner occupants
- Lender-owner mediation
- Funding for local governments or non-profits to purchase homes for owner-occupancy
- Appropriations, including Housing infrastructure Bonds, for Minnesota Housing at a level significant enough to have statewide impact on shelters as well as permanent, supportive, assisted and transitional housing that serve affordable housing needs throughout the State. The Legislature should also continue the homelessness prevention programs, including the outreach project and provide additional resources for housing preservation and mortgage foreclosure prevention programs.
- Allow cities to assess for the remediation of nuisance vegetation such as unsecured and exposed tree root balls and volunteer tree growth on abandoned properties.
- Expansion of the Tenant Remedies Action law to permit cities to seek a court appointed administrator to manage rental properties in cases where the owners have failed to comply with rental licensing standards.
- Continued funding for the Homeless and Runaway Youth Act.

Minneapolis supports:

- State income tax credits for affordable housing
- Initiation of a state-supported land trust project
- The initiatives to prevent homelessness by improving transitions from corrections, including ensuring permanent state funding for additional prison discharge planners and the creation and funding for a jail re-entry pilot project in up to five Minnesota counties.
- Repeal of the \$50 offset for households living in public or rent subsidized housing and receiving financial assistance from the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP).
- Legislative action to eliminate tax incentives that encourage the conversion of single family housing to rental property.
- Funding, both capital and program, for the continued implementation of Heading Home Hennepin including capital funding for the equal opportunity center.
- Prospective repeal of the relative homestead property tax classification.
- Efforts including the ability of cities to acquire or hold properties to preserve neighborhoods impacted by the concentration of foreclosures

Municipal Governance

Minneapolis' ability to conduct business in an orderly and efficient manner is frequently regulated by state law.

Priority issues for Minneapolis:

Data Practices

General Government

- Legislation repealing special laws enacted between 1960 and 2002 establishing specific unclassified appointed positions in the City of Minneapolis. In 2003, the City passed a special law that allowed the City to determine which positions should be in the appointed unclassified service.

- Support a state law allowing the Office of Police Conduct Review (OPCR) to be granted limited subpoena power to compel the production of documents, records and other physical evidence to improve the quality of (OPCR) staff investigations by obtaining information relevant to the allegations from entities outside the city organization.
- Legislation that retains the Municipal Building Commission (MBC), and permits the implementation of modern administrative procedures and oversight.

Utility Franchise

- Changes to utility franchise law that allow for increased flexibility by municipalities to meet federal, regional, state and local public health and environmental goals.
- Support legislation directing state energy efficiency and renewable energy goals to be incorporated in local municipal energy franchise agreements.
- Support legislation clarifying and reforming the municipal utility formation process.

Sewer Access Charge

- Support a SAC program that emphasizes equity, simplification and lower rates and is supportive of the recent efforts by Metropolitan Council and Metro Cities to adjust SAC rules and processes around “net” credits, “grandfathered” credits and customer services.
- Support “growth pays for growth” approach to SAC and supports legislation or further rule changes amending the Metropolitan Council’s SAC program so that fees are better based on the need of those paying into the system for their corresponding capacity.
- Support a comprehensive and long-range study of the overall SAC program and structure.

Minneapolis Supports:

Data Practices

General Government

- Legislation to assist the City in dealing with abandoned vehicles that are not claimed by their owners, including:
 - authority like that granted to private lot operator to bring deficiency claims against owner of abandoned vehicles for the cost of towing and storage of their car;
 - the creating of a statewide fund to assist impound lot operators in covering the costs of unpaid towing and storage fees not covered by the sale of abandoned vehicles;
 - other measures to reduce the costs associated with abandoned vehicles and the costs of operating one of only two public impound lots in the State of Minnesota.
- Legislation that eliminates outdated or unnecessary publications and permits cities to elect alternative means such as the internet to publish notices and official proceedings.
- Legislation allowing local units of government to define “dependent” for purposes of group benefits for local government officers and employees.
- Legislation that removes barriers to, and helps to more readily facilitate regional and cross jurisdictional partnership, joint powers and shared service agreements.
- Legislation concerning the process and regulatory requirements for the placement of high voltage power lines in urban areas.
- Authority in State Building Code to enhance and enforce local green building regulations related to housing.
- Legislation to allow for the collection of unpaid fines on a vehicle that has multiple unpaid parking violations through such means as placing a deficiency claim on the owner of a vehicle with unpaid citations, a lien on the vehicle, or other measures that would force the payment of unpaid fines before a vehicle title can be sold or transferred or before a license can be renewed.

- Legislation to amend the Municipal Planning Act so that provisions for appeals to local government adoption or amendment of an ordinance, rule or regulation, final approval of the adoption or amendment, are consistent with similar provisions for county governments.
- Legislation providing flexibility in the Municipal Contracting law to allow a city to select a software vendor whose product best matches the city's needs.
- Legislation that modifies the Minnesota driver's license procedures to allow information regarding the applicant to be gathered from an identification card issued by a government other than the United States.
- Amendments to state law so that reasonable conditions may be imposed uniquely to a given liquor licensee whether the license has already been issued or not and without passing an ordinance laying out the terms and conditions for that particular licensee.
- The Park and Recreation Board's request for state statutory authority to issue liquor licenses to businesses and events on their properties.
- Legislation that provides for complete reimbursement of the costs incurred by local governments in enforcing state and local laws. Such legislation should include requiring that if a court reduces the amount paid by a violator, any reduction should be made from the surcharge and not the fine.

Animal Control

- Legislation that would authorize state regulation of dog and cat breeders.
- Legislation that would permit qualifying nonprofit animal welfare organizations to provide subsidized spay and neuter services to animals belonging to low-income persons.

Elections

- Legislation authorizing cities to conduct alternative voting methods including but not limited to expanded vote-by-mail, early voting, vote centers, ranked choice voting, e-poll books, and legislation that adopts rules to implement instant runoff voting or authorize the Secretary of State or cities to promulgate the rules.
- Legislation allowing cities to require write-in candidates for municipal office to register for office prior to the election.
- Legislation allowing absentee ballots to be included in their respective Election Day precinct ballots for the purpose of post-election review, eliminating the potential costly burden of a jurisdiction-wide absentee ballot precinct.
- Legislation eliminating redundant audio testing of the AutoMARK voting equipment by election judges which duplicates testing already completed by election technicians before delivery of equipment.

Minneapolis opposes:

- Legislation restricting the authority of cities to license industries such as pawnshops, massage establishments, tattoo and piercing establishments. Efforts to limit the authority of cities to set licensing and transaction fees that enable cities to recover their full regulatory and enforcement expenses.
- Legislation that requires a voter to present authorized photo identification in the polling place to obtain a ballot.
- Legislation placing additional, unnecessary and costly requirements upon city animal control agencies that would act to reduce their ability to provide the highest level of service to animals in their care.
- Attempts to limit the functions, powers or authority of municipal civilian review authorities.
- Any legislation that would allow inverse condemnation claims because of city private contracting decisions or automatic contractual damage claims for contractors that lose public competitive bidding processes including solid waste hauler in organized collection communities.

City Livability

The City works to keep Minneapolis a desirable place to live, work, conduct business and play.

Priority issues for Minneapolis:

General City Livability

- Legislation authorizing the development of a statewide aviation policy to diversify air traffic throughout the State.

Youth Violence Prevention

- Establish competitive grant funds for existing state or local mentoring partnerships to increase the number of mentors statewide.
- Align existing state resources to fund prevention and intervention programs that address youth violence and associated risk and protective factors including but not limited to teen pregnancy prevention, school attendance, and community connectedness.
- Maintain state and federal workforce funding and policies to employ at-risk youth and youth reentering the community from the criminal justice system.
- Support policies that help local law enforcement track illegal guns and restrict the access of young people to illegal guns.
- Support funding for the Youth Violence Prevention Act of 2009
- Increased funding for youth development and early intervention programs including after-school activities and mentoring opportunities.

Public Health

- Maintain funding to community health boards for the State Health Improvement Program.
- Adequate funding and preservation of the Local Public Health Grant Program.
- Support proposals that will prevent childhood lead poisoning including requesting that the State Health Commissioner change the definition of an Elevated Blood Level to 5 micrograms per deciliter or that the statute is changed to allow the City to write lead orders when a child test below 10 micrograms per deciliter, and promote Healthy Homes legislation which seeks the reduction of asthma triggers, and other indoor environmental health concerns.
- Expanding health care access and resources to help low-income persons obtain health care coverage and health services. Eliminating health disparities so that all residents can have equal opportunity for optimal health. Support health care coverage for all that includes a comprehensive benefit set that emphasizes primary and preventive care and includes physical health, mental health, substance abuse, dental services, medications and quality interpreter and translation services. Support a system that is made affordable for patients and other payers by controlling both administrative and clinical costs, assures culturally relevant high quality care, and is easy for patients to understand.
- Sufficient funding for and improved access to MinnesotaCare, Medical Assistance, and urban family planning programs.

Minneapolis supports:

- Sustaining the minor's consent law permitting adolescents to see medical providers for confidential reproductive, mental health and chemical dependency services.
- Strengthening physical and health education curriculum in schools to prevent obesity and promote healthy lifestyles.
- Ensuring efficient funding for public health emergency preparedness and response.
- Establishing and enforcing quality standards, and restoring and maintaining the funding for early childhood programs.
- Maintained funding for the Eliminating Health Disparities grants.

- Legislation to increase funding for public library operations and to exempt county sales tax proceeds from maintenance of effort requirements.
- Policies and enhanced funding to increase the number of children who can bike and walk to school safely.
- The use of Health Impact Assessments and funding to conduct them.
- Increased reimbursement for pre-school developmental and health screening, to ensure that reimbursements cover the actual cost of preschool screening.
- The Minnesota Health Plan Act, a single, statewide plan that would cover all Minnesotans for all their medical needs.
- Updates to the statute governing the Community Health Services (CHS) system that will improve the capacity of local public health departments to improve the health of the population.
- The reinstatement of the legislative authority to conduct infant mortality reviews for infant deaths in communities of color, which sunsetted in 2001.

Minneapolis opposes:

- Legislation allowing the purchase of wine in grocery stores or other changes making it easier for minors to purchase alcoholic beverages.
- Legislation that further directs the City of Minneapolis on governance issues related to the neighborhood revitalization program.
- Efforts to further restrict access to health care programs for undocumented persons.

Environment and Sustainability

Minneapolis supports strong environmental policies focused on improving air, water and soil quality. The City will partner with county, state, federal and other jurisdictions to meet these objectives.

Priority issues for Minneapolis:

Extended Product Responsibility

- An Extended Producer Responsibility Framework that requires manufactures to finance the costs of reusing, recycling, or safe disposal of their products.
- A Pharmaceutical Extended Producer Responsibility approach for unused or unwanted medicines that would require drug manufacturers to finance and establish a collection and disposal program.

Minneapolis supports:

Stormwater/Wastewater Management

- Increased state funding of stormwater management costs to local governments for rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and costs associated with stormwater projects necessitated by impairments to water bodies through Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL studies. Support increased assistance costs associated with surcharges for excess inflow and infiltration, combined sewer overflows and flood mitigation. Priority should be given to projects that solve more than one stormwater problem and that also emphasize water quality. Future legislation should also ensure that the Metropolitan Council is eligible for all appropriate waste water funding programs and recognize the upcoming costs of stormwater management infrastructure and operation on municipalities from new regulatory mandates and load reduction requirements.

Municipal Waste and Recycling

- Amend rules and support legislation that expands urban composting efforts including the licensing of facilities to accept co-collected mixed yard waste and source separated organic materials. Support allowances for small composting sites.

Low Carbon Fuel Standard

- Passage of a Low-Carbon Fuel Standard to reduce carbon impact of transportation fuels in Minnesota at least 10% by 2020.

Preparing For a Changing Climate

- Efforts to prepare for the impacts of climate change on infrastructure, natural systems and human health. Coordination across state agencies, funding for local efforts and infrastructure, and policies and legislation that supports resiliency are all important.

Climate Change Financial Incentives

- Legislation that would provide local governments and nonprofits the same tax and financial incentives provided to private individuals and businesses for global warming initiatives including energy efficiency. This could include, but not be limited to consultants, fleets, fuels, renewable energy, capital projects, appliances and equipment purchases.

Renewable and Distributed Generation

- Support incentives, mandates, and policies that increase distributed generation technologies, such as solar photovoltaic, solar thermal production, wind, combined heat and power for both public and private entities.

Land Use Impacts on Climate Change

- Support legislation amending the Met Council's comprehensive planning process to incorporate global warming reduction targets and solar energy resource planning.
- Support creating financial incentives for metro and greater Minnesota communities land use planning that would promote solar-energy resource planning and achieve global warming pollution reduction goals.
- Support amending the statutory goals of MnDoT to include a reduction in per capita vehicle miles driven and propose changes in other state agencies' goals or mission that can also foster reduction of global warming pollution through more efficient land use patterns and reduced need for driving.
- Support requiring analysis of energy use and direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions as part of the environmental review of projects that currently require review.

Artificial Turf

- Previously proposed legislation to conduct health study of synthetic turf and crumb rubber adding a comparable analysis of alternatives.

Trees

- Legislation and state agency procedures that will increase funding for incentives for tree planting and maintenance. In addition to a net loss of nearly 9,000 public trees over the past five years, the City has more than 200,000 trees, or 1/5th of its canopy, at stake with the arrival of the emerald ash borer. Planting the next generation of trees now will proactively mitigate the impact of the loss of these trees.
- Research on insecticide to treat Emerald Ash Borer to determine effectiveness and impacts on human health and environment.

Local Food

- Efforts to remove regulatory barriers and provide incentives for expanding local food production, processing and distribution.
- Efforts to shift to a more sustainable food system including limiting regulatory requirements that hinder the production of food.
- Efforts to ensure a more equitable distribution and access to healthy local food for people with low incomes.
- Efforts to remove barriers to establishing rooftop gardens/farms.

Protecting Children's Health from Toxic Chemical Exposure

- Policies that identify and replace toxic chemicals in children's products with safer alternatives.

Green Chemistry

- Incentives for manufacturers to stop using chemicals and instead look towards sustainable products and processes. Not only would this legislation protect our health and environment, but it would also promote business and job growth in this clean industrial sector.

Electric Vehicles

- Efforts to promote electric vehicles and charging station use development and manufacturing in Minnesota.

Asian Carp

- Legislation and other state efforts to address the spread of Asian Carp in a timely manner. This includes support for physical measures to slow Asian Carp migration, funding for research and analysis to develop new Asian Carp mitigation control measures and support river restoration efforts creating healthy aquatic environments to promote more resilient native species.

Air Quality

- Support efforts to increase the monitoring of air quality in the City of Minneapolis and the investigation of any resulting human health and environmental impacts.

Minneapolis Opposes:

- Transfers and unintended uses of constitutionally dedicated conservation funds.
- Efforts to reduce or weaken existing environmental regulations and policies.

Jobs and Economic Development

Priority issues for Minneapolis:

Redevelopment and Economic Development

Minneapolis supports state financial assistance for redevelopment-related infrastructure improvements and economic development for cities throughout the state. The assistance should incorporate policies encouraging green manufacturing, and sustainability. Therefore the 2012 Minnesota Legislature should:

- increase resources and flexibility for the redevelopment fund
- provide resources for sustainable development including green manufacturing;
- provide additional resources for the brown field cleanup program.

Workforce

The City of Minneapolis has operated a jobs and training program that assists youth and adults in obtaining jobs skills and employment. The programs are funded with state and federal resources. Since 2006, the City has received a state appropriation for summer youth employment. The

appropriation has provided approximately 1000 young people with jobs. Beginning in 2012, the legislature eliminated the City's direct appropriation and transitioned almost all youth employment funds to a state-run competitive grant program. The City supports:

- Increased funding for the summer youth employment program and adult job training and employment programs to ensure that programs previously receiving direct appropriations are able to continue to serve the same number of youth and continue to provide the same high-quality training and employment experience.

Minneapolis supports:

- Statewide Tax Increment Financing (TIF) legislation for redevelopment districts that will facilitate the clean-up and redevelopment of property and transit-oriented development.
- This "Old House" program, a 10-year tax deferment on improvements made to houses built prior to 1960.
- Seek clarification that parkland dedication may be required outside of a platting/subdivision process and that a flat fee may be used for residential development.
- Authorizing the transfer of the proceeds of contamination tax to the clean-up grant account.
- Continuation of the Livable Communities Act programs.
- Increase funding for the Minnesota Historical Society's Historical and Cultural Grant Program.
- Extension of the state emergency unemployment benefits for those persons who do not qualify for federal benefits because they do not meet federal minimum earnings requirements.
- Allows cities to use Design-Build process for local project.
- The legislature directing the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDoT) to provide opportunities for private businesses to lease air rights on MnDoT properties.
- Amend eminent domain statute in response to MN Supreme Court decision holding that the fair market value of contaminated property in a condemnation proceeding is the value of the property as if the contamination had already been remediated.
- Legislation that prohibits employers from refusing to hire unemployed persons.
- Eliminate the deduction in entitlement amounts for the non-issuance of bonds from 2008 through 2012.
- The raising and indexing of the state minimum wage for hourly workers and the sub-minimum wage for tipped workers.

Eliminating Racial and Gender Disparities

The City of Minneapolis supports policies to eliminate racial and gender disparities in employment and create employment opportunities for communities of color and women throughout the state.

- Policies that reduce access to and use of credit information and criminal records by employers, including mandated notification to job applicants of access to credit and criminal background check reports.
- Legislation creating employment and contracting guidance for state capital projects regarding the recruitment, training and engagement of individuals and companies from communities experiencing high rates of unemployment, including from communities of color.
- The establishment of workforce goals for state franchise agreement holders to create increased employment opportunities for women and communities of color.